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PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of:

Keith R. CARVER

Serial No.: 10/767,177

Filed: January 30, 2004

For: ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR WITH  
ROTATABLE FASTENER

: Appeal No. \_\_\_\_\_  
: Group Art Unit: 2833  
: Examiner: Felix O. Figueroa  
:  
:  
:

SUBMISSION OF CORRECTED BRIEF ON APPEAL

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Appended hereto is a corrected Brief on Appeal containing a concise explanation of the subject matter defined in each of the claims involved in the appeal, and referring to the specification by page and line number. This Corrected Brief on Appeal is submitted in response to the November 16, 2006 Notice of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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Dated: Dec 15, 2006



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**BRIEF ON APPEAL**

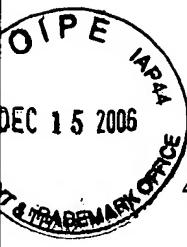
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**BRIEF ON APPEAL**

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

For the Appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences from the decision of January 5, 2006 finally rejecting claims 1-25 and 33-36, Applicant submits the following Brief on Appeal in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.192.

**I. Real Party in Interest**

The real party in interest in this application is the applicant, Cableco Technologies Corporation, by assignment from the inventor.

## **II. Related Appeals and Interferences**

There are no related applications on appeal or involved in an interference known to Appellant, Appellant's legal representative or assignee which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in this appeal.

## **III. Status of the Claims**

Claims 1-25 and 33-36 are rejected in the January 5, 2006 Office Action finally rejecting the claims. Claims 26-32 and 37-39 are withdrawn from consideration.

## **IV. Status of the Amendments**

No amendments were made after the final rejection.

## **V. Summary of the Claimed Subject Matter**

The present invention is directed to an electrical connector and to an electrical connection between a first electrical conduit assembly 21 and a second electrical conduit assembly 31 as shown in Figures 1 and 3 and disclosed on page 5, line 28, to page 6, line 3, of the specification. As recited in claim 1, the first electrical conduit assembly 21 has a first conductive contact 41 shown as a bar or plate and having an aperture 43 therein (page 6, line 3). The assembly has a first fastener 61 that is rotatably received in the aperture in the contact 41 (page 6, lines 4-5). The first fastener 61 as shown in Figure 4 has a head member 63 and a body portion 65 with a threaded passageway 67 (page 6, lines 5-7). The threaded passageway 68 extends from the head member 63 to the distal end of the body portion 65 as shown in Figures 3 and 4 (page 6, lines 5-7). The distal end of the body portion 65 is swaged radially outward into a frustoconical

configuration as described on page 6, lines 7-8 of the specification. The swaged end prevents the first fastener from being accidentally removed from the aperture 43 (page 6, lines 7-10).

A second electrical conduit assembly 31 has a second conductive contact 53 (page 6, line 10). In the embodiment shown in Figures 1 and 3, the contact 51 is a bar or plate (page 7, lines 4-5). A second fastener 71 extends outwardly from the second conductive contact (page 7, lines 7-8) and is adapted to be threadedly received by the passageway of the first fastener (page 7, lines 19-21).

In one embodiment, a washer 27 as in claim 2 and shown in Figure 8 (page 9, line 8) is disposed between the first conductive contact 41 and the head member 63. The aperture in the first conductive contact can be countersunk indicated by reference numbers 45 and 47 in Figures 8 and 9 to facilitate swaging (page 7, line 1 and 3). A spacer 81 having an opening can be disposed on the first fastener as shown in Figure 6 (page 7, line 30) and recited in claim 5. A boot 93 as shown in Figures 11 and 12 can be attached to the first conductive contact to cover the head member (page 9, lines 23-24).

Independent claim 16 is directed to a terminal for an electrical conduit as shown in Figures 1-4. The terminal 21 includes a conductive contact 41 having an aperture 43 (page 6, lines 17-18). A conductive securing member 61 has a support section 63 and first locking section 66 (page 6, lines 5-7). The conductive securing member 61 has a threaded passage 68 (page 7, lines 21-22) adapted to receive another terminal. The conductive securing member 61 further includes a support section 65 (page 7, lines 13-15) rotatably received in the aperture 43 and having the first locking section swaged radially outwardly into a frustoconical configuration after the support section is received in the aperture (page 6, lines 7-10). A second locking

section 81 (page 7, line 30) is associated with the conductive contact 41 to resist removal of the conductive securing member by engaging the first locking section.

As shown in Figures 1-4, the second locking section 81 (page 7, line 30) is in the form of a sleeve or spacer having a passage that receives the end of the conductive securing member. The distal end 66 of the securing member is swaged to couple the second locking section to the securing member and the first locking section to the second locking section (page 8, lines 1-2).

Independent claim 33 is similarly directed to an electrical connector including a first electrical conduit assembly 21 (page 6, lines 2-4) and a second electrical conduit assembly 31 (page 6, lines 19-20). The first electrical conduit assembly 21 has a first conductive contact 41 (page 6, line 14) having an aperture 43 (page 6, lines 28-30). A first fastener 61 is rotatably received in the first aperture and having a head member 63 and body portion 68 (page 6, lines 4-6). A part of the body portion is swaged outwardly in a radial direction into a frustoconical configuration to prevent the fastener from being removed from the first aperture (page 6, lines 7-10). The second electrical conduit assembly 31 has a contact to threadedly engage the first fastener (page 6, lines 10-12).

## **VI. Grounds of Rejection for Review**

The following are the grounds for rejection for review:

- 1) Claims 1, 4, 15, 16-18 and 33-36 are rejected as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,343,962 to Krause under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).
- 2) Claims 2, 3, 19 and 20 are rejected as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,343,962 to Krause in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,975,821 to Kue under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

3) Claims 5, 6 and 12 are rejected as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,343,962 to Krause in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,866,456 to Bentrim under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

4) Claims 7-10, 13, 14 and 22-25 are rejected as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,343,962 to Krause in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,775,730 to Rowls et al. under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

5) Claims 11 and 21 are rejected as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,343,962 to Krause under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

## **VII. Grouping of the Claims**

The claims do not stand or fall together. Each of the claims are separately patentable for the reasons discussed herein.

## **VIII. Argument**

For the reasons discussed herein, the claims are not anticipated by or obvious over the art of record.

### **A. Rejection of Claims 1, 4, 15-18 and 33-36**

Claims 1, 4, 15-18 and 33-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,343,962 to Krause.

#### **1. Claim 1 is Not Anticipated by Krause**

Independent claim 1 is not anticipated over Krause since Krause fails to disclose each feature of the claimed invention. Anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) requires that the cited reference disclose each and every feature of the claimed invention. Independent claim 1 is directed to an electrical connector including a first electrical conduit assembly having a first

conductive contact with an aperture and a first fastener rotatably received in the aperture where the first fastener has a head member and a body portion and a threaded passageway extending from the head member to a distal end of the body portion and where the distal end of the body portion is swaged radially outward into a substantially frustoconical configuration. Claim 1 further recites a second electrical conduit assembly having a second conductive contact and a fastener extending from the second conductive contact to be threadedly received in the passageway of the first fastener.

Krause discloses a cable lug having a defined contact surface in the form of a bead on a contact surface. The lug has an axial passage with a top end and a bottom end. The bottom end of the lug has an annular shaped flange spaced outwardly from the axial passage as shown in Figure 3. The annular flange is also spaced inwardly from the outer surface of the lug and thus has a thickness less than the thickness of the lug. The threaded passage (not shown) of the lug of Krause extends along the length of the lug. The annular flange of Krause being spaced outwardly from the inner surface of the lug and does not define a threaded passageway as claimed. Thus, Krause does not have a fastener having a head member and a body portion and a threaded passageway extending from the head portion to the distal end of the body portion as claimed. Krause further fails to disclose a distal end of a body portion being swaged radially outward into a frustoconical configuration. The annular flange of Krause, which is not the equivalent of the claimed body portion having a threaded passageway, is shown having a slight curvature but does not define a substantially frustoconical configuration as claimed.

Since Krause does not disclose each and every feature of the electrical connector recited in claim 1, independent claim 1 is not anticipated.

## **2. Claim 4**

Claim 4 depends from claim 1 and recites the aperture being countersunk to facilitate swaging of the first fastener to the conductive contact. Krause does not disclose a countersunk conductive contact and does not disclose a fastener swaged into a substantially frustoconical configuration in the countersunk portion of the aperture as claimed.

## **3. Claim 15**

Claim 15 depends from claim 1 and recites the head member being larger than the aperture. Krause fails to disclose a head member and a body portion of the fastener where the head member is larger than the aperture in the first conductive contact as recited in claim 15. Accordingly, claim 15 is not anticipated by Krause.

## **4. Claim 16**

Independent claim 16 is directed to a terminal for an electrical conduit having a conductive contact with an aperture therein, a conductive securing member with a support section and a first locking section where the conductive securing member has a threaded passageway and where the securing member is received in the aperture in the conductive contact and the locking section is swaged radially outwardly into a substantially frustoconical configuration. Claim 16 further recites a second locking section associated with the conductive contact to resist removal of the conductive securing member from the conductive contact by engaging a first locking section on the securing member. These features are not disclosed in Krause either expressly or inherently.

Krause does not disclose or suggest a conductive securing member having a support section and a first locking section where the conductive securing member has a threaded

passageway to receive another terminal. Instead, Krause discloses a lug having a passageway and a flange spaced radially outward from the axial passage in the lug such that the threaded passageway does not extend completely through the lug and the flange. Krause further fails to disclose a securing member support section being rotatably received in the aperture in the conductive contact and where the locking section is swaged radially outward into a substantially frustoconical configuration. The portion of the flange of Krause that extends into the aperture of the plate 14 does not have a threaded passageway as claimed. Furthermore, the curved end of the annular flange of Krause is not swaged to form a substantially frustoconical configuration as claimed. Krause also fails to disclose a second locking section associated with the conductive contact to resist removal of the securing member by engaging the first locking section on the securing member as claimed. Accordingly, independent claim 16 is not anticipated by Krause.

#### **5. Claim 17**

Claim 17 depends from claim 16 and recites the locking section at the distal end of the conductive securing member. Krause fails to disclose the first locking section at the distal end of the conductive securing member as in claim 17 so that claim 17 is not anticipated.

#### **6. Claim 18**

Claim 18 depends from claim 16 and recites the conductive securing member being larger than the aperture. Krause does not disclose the conductive securing member support section being larger than the aperture as in claim 18 in combination with the features of claim 16. Accordingly, claim 18 is not anticipated by Krause.

## **7. Claims 33**

Krause does not disclose each of the claimed features of claim 33 or the claims depending therefrom so that these claims are not anticipated. Independent claim 33 is directed to an electrical connector having a first conduit assembly with a first conductive contact having an aperture, a first fastener rotatably received in the aperture where the first fastener has a head member and a body portion where a part of the body portion is swaged radially outward into a substantially frustoconical configuration and a second electrical conduit assembly having a second conductive contact to threadedly engage the first fastener. Krause does not disclose a first fastener received in an aperture of a conductive contact and having a head member and a body portion where a part of the body portion is swaged radially outward into a substantially frustoconical configuration. The annular flange of Krause is not a body portion adapted to threadedly engage a fastener and does not have a substantially frustoconical shaped portion as claimed. Thus, claim 33 is not anticipated.

## **8. Claim 34**

Claim 34 depends from claim 33 and is not anticipated by Krause for reciting the threaded passageway of the head member. Krause does not disclose a threaded passageway extending from a head member to a distal end of a body portion as recited in claim 34 either alone or in combination with the features of claim 33. The annular flange of Krause does not have a threaded passageway as claimed.

## **9. Claim 35**

Claim 35 depends from claim 34 and recites a second fastener extending outwardly from the second conductive contact. Krause fails to disclose a second fastener extending outwardly

from the second conductive contact to be received by the threaded passageway of the first fastener that extends from the head member to a distal end of the body portion as in claim 35. Thus, claim 35 is not anticipated.

#### **10. Claim 36**

Claim 36 depends from claim 33 and recites a threaded portion on the body portion. Krause fails to disclose a body portion being threaded as in claim 36. Accordingly, claim 36 is not anticipated by Krause.

#### **B. Rejection of Claims 2, 3, 19 and 20 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

Claims 2, 3, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Krause in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,975,821 to Kue.

##### **1. Claim 2**

Krause is fully discussed above in connection with claim 1 and the arguments are applicable to this rejection. Kue is cited for allegedly disclosing a washer between a contact and a head member of a fastener. However, Kue does not disclose the claimed washer and provides no motivation or incentive to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the device of Krause. Furthermore, even if one were to modify the device of Krause as suggested in the rejection, the result would not be the claimed invention.

For the reasons discussed above, Krause does not disclose or suggest the claimed electrical connector of independent claim 1. Claim 2 depends from claim 1 and recites a washer disposed between the first conductive contact and the head member of the fastener. Kue is not related to an electrical connector. Furthermore, Kue discloses an elastic plate member 90

positioned between a cushion member 72 and a nut 70. The cushion member 72 appears to be snapped onto the neck 71 of the nut which has an outwardly extending annular projection. The cushion member 72 of Kue is not a first conductive contact. Furthermore, the elastic plate 90 of Kue appears to allow some axial movement of the cushion member 72 with respect to the neck 71. The feature of Kue has no relation to the claimed invention. Thus, the elastic plate 90 that contacts a cushion member of Kue provides no motivation or incentive to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide a washer in the device of Krause. Accordingly, claim 2 is not obvious over Krause and Kue either alone or in combination.

## **2. Claim 3**

Krause and Kue do not disclose or suggest the specific washers of claim 3 either alone or in combination with the features of claim 1.

## **3. Claim 19**

Claim 19 depends from independent claim 16 and also recites a washer positioned between the conductive contact and the conductive securing member support section. For the reasons discussed above, Kue provides no motivation or incentive to modify the device of Krause to include a washer between the conductive contact and the conductive securing member so that the invention of claim 19 would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

## **4. Claim 40**

Claim 20 depends from claim 19 and recites the specific washers. Krause and Kue do not disclose the claimed washers in the claimed terminal.

**C. Rejection of Claims 5, 6 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

Claims 5, 6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Krause in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,866,456 to Bentrim. Bentrim is cited for disclosing a spacer attached to a nut.

**1. Claim 5**

Bentrim is directed to a captivated nut attached to a sheet or plate 13. Bentrim does not disclose or suggest a spacer disposed on a distal end of a first fastener as in claim 5 where the fastener has a head member and a body portion with a threaded passageway extending through the head member to a distal end of the body portion and where the distal end of the body portion is swaged radially outward into a frustoconical configuration. Instead, Bentrim discloses a nut body having a threaded passage and a shank 14 extending from the end of the nut. The shank 14 of Bentrim does not form a threaded passageway as claimed.

Furthermore, Bentrim provides no motivation or incentive to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the device of Krause. Krause specifically discloses a bead 18 on a bottom face of the plate member 14 for contacting the opposing surface. Thus, modifying Krause to include a spacer as suggested in the rejection according to the structure of Bentrim would prevent the bead 18 from contacting the opposing surface. It is not obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the device of Krause in a manner that would defeat the intended purpose of the invention of Krause. Furthermore, Krause attaches the nut to the plate member 14 by the annular flange and thus has no need for the retainer 15 of Bentrim. The retainer 15 of Bentrim captures the nut on the plate member 13 and is not a spacer as claimed. Accordingly, it would not have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include a retainer element of Bentrim in the device of Krause.

## **2. Claim 6**

Claim 6 depends from claim 5 and recites the opening being countersunk to facilitate swaging. The retainer 15 of Bentrim does not have a countersunk opening to facilitate swaging of the first fastener to the spacer as in claim 6. Moreover, claim 6 depends from claim 1 which is allowable over the art of record for the reasons discussed above. Accordingly, claim 6 is not obvious over the combination of Bentrim and Krause.

## **3. Claim 12**

Claim 12 depends from claim 5 to recite that the spacer is made of brass. Krause and Bentrim do not disclose a brass spacer having a countersunk opening to facilitate swaging.

## **D. Rejection of Claims 7-10, 13, 14 and 22-25 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 7-10, 13, 14 and 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Krause in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,775,730 to Rowls et al. Rowls et al. is cited for disclosing a boot assembly for a terminal.

## **1. Claim 7**

For the reasons discussed above, independent claim 1 is allowable over the art of record. Accordingly, the claims depending therefrom are also allowable. Krause is discussed in detail with respect to claim 1 and the arguments are applicable to this rejection. Furthermore, Rowls et al. provides no motivation or incentive to include a boot on the claimed electrical connector as recited in the claims. Rowls et al. relates to a battery terminal connector having an externally

threaded bolt member and a cover member 52. Rowls et al. provides no suggestion of modifying the device of Krause to include a boot member to overlie the axial passage of Krause. Since Krause does not disclose or suggest the claimed electrical connector, claim 7 would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art even if one were to include the cover of Rowls.

## **2. Claim 8**

Claim 8 is allowable as depending from claim 7 and for reciting a boot cap to cover the head member. The cited art does not suggest the combination of these features.

## **3. Claim 9**

Claim 9 depends from claim 8 and recites a circumferential groove on an inner wall of the boot and the head member of the first fastener having a circumferential recess to receive the groove on the boot cap. The cover of Rowls et al. does not have a groove on the inner wall thereof and does not suggest a fastener having a recess to receive the groove of the boot cap. Rowls et al. discloses an inwardly extending hook-like portion to hook over the bolt of the connector. Rowls et al. provides no motivation or suggestion to modify the device of Krause to include a boot cap having a circumferential groove on an inner wall and to modify the head to have a recess to receive the groove. Accordingly, claim 9 would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art over Krause in view of Rowls et al.

## **4. Claim 10**

Rowls et al. further fails to suggest a boot assembly having an opening therethrough to receive first and second fasteners of an electrical connector as recited in claim 1. Accordingly, claim 10 is also not obvious over the combination of Krause in view of Rowls et al.

### **5. Claim 13**

Claim 13 depends from claim 7 and recites the boot assembly made of an elastomeric material. Claim 13 depends from allowable claim 7, and thus, is allowable over the art of record.

### **6. Claim 14**

Claim 14 depends from claim 13 and recites the specific elastomeric materials. Krause and Rowls et al. do not disclose or suggest these materials in combination with the features of the independent claims.

### **7. Claim 22**

Claim 22 depends directly from independent claim 16 and corresponds to claim 7. Krause and Rowls et al. do not suggest providing a boot on the contact of the terminal device as claimed.

### **8. Claim 23**

Claim 23 depends from claim 22 and recites that the boot covers the support section of the securing member. Krause and Rowls et al. do not suggest a boot cap on a terminal as claimed.

### **9. Claim 24**

Claim 24 depends from claim 23 and recites the boot cap having a circumferential groove. Krause and Rowls et al. do not disclose circumferential grooves on an inner wall where the conductive securing member includes a recess to receive the groove in combination with the terminal as claimed.

## **10. Claim 25**

Claim 25 depends from claim 22 and recites a boot having an opening. Krause and Rowls et al. do not suggest the boot having an opening to receive the securing member of the terminal as claimed.

### **E. Rejection of Claims 11 and 21 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

Claims 11 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Krause. Claims 11 and 21 depend from claims 1 and 16, respectively, to recite that the conductive securing member is made of brass.

#### **1. Claim 11**

Krause does not disclose or suggest a fastener on the first conductive contact of claim 1, therefore, it would not have been obvious to form the fastener of brass as in claim 11.

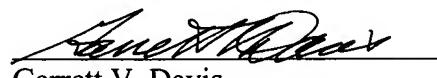
#### **2. Claim 21**

Krause does not disclose a conductive securing member on a terminal as defined in claim 16. Therefore, it would not have been obvious to form the securing member of brass as in claim 21.

## IX. Conclusion

For the reasons discussed above, the claims are not anticipated by or obvious over the art of record. Accordingly, reversal of the final rejection is requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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Dated: Dec 15, 2006

## **CLAIMS APPENDIX**

1. An electrical connector, comprising:
  - a first electrical conduit assembly having a first conductive contact and an aperture in said first conductive contact;
  - a first fastener rotatably received in said aperture, said first fastener having a head member and a body portion, a threaded passageway extending from said head member to a distal end of said body portion, said distal end of said body portion being radially outwardly swaged into a substantially frustoconical configuration to prevent said first fastener from being accidentally removed from said aperture;
  - a second electrical conduit assembly having a second conductive contact; and
  - a second fastener extending outwardly from said second conductive contact and adapted to be threadably received by said passageway of said first fastener.
2. An electrical connector according to claim 1, wherein a washer is disposed between said first conductive contact and said head member of said first fastener.
3. An electrical connector according to claim 2, wherein said washer is selected from the group consisting of flat washers and Belleville washers.
4. An electrical connector according to claim 1, wherein said aperture is countersunk to facilitate swaging said first fastener to said first conductive contact.

5. An electrical connector according to claim 1, wherein  
a spacer having a first opening therethrough is disposed on said first fastener  
proximal said distal end.
6. An electrical connector according to claim 5, wherein  
said first opening is countersunk to facilitate swaging said first fastener to said spacer.
7. An electrical connector according to claim 1, wherein  
a boot assembly is disposed on said first conductive contact.
8. An electrical connector according to claim 7, wherein  
said boot assembly has a boot cap adapted to cover said head member of said first  
fastener.
9. An electrical connector according to claim 8, wherein  
said boot cap has a circumferential groove on an inner wall thereof, and said head  
member of said first fastener has a circumferential recess adapted to receive said  
circumferential groove of said boot cap.
10. An electrical connector according to claim 7, wherein  
said boot assembly has a second opening therethrough adapted to receive said first  
and second fasteners therethrough.

11. An electrical connector according to claim 1, wherein  
said first fastener is made of brass.
12. An electrical connector according to claim 5, wherein  
said spacer is made of brass.
13. An electrical connector according to claim 7, wherein  
said boot assembly is made of an elastomeric material.
14. An electrical connector according to claim 13, wherein  
said elastomeric material is selected from the group consisting of PVC, TPR and  
silicone.
15. An electrical connector according to claim 1, wherein  
said head member is larger than said aperture.
16. A terminal for an electrical conduit, comprising:  
a conductive contact having an aperture therein;  
a conductive securing member having a support section and a first locking section;  
said conductive securing member having a threaded through passageway adapted to  
threadably receive another terminal;  
said securing member support section being rotatably received in said aperture in said  
conductive contact, said locking section being radially outwardly swaged into a  
substantially frustoconical configuration after said support section is received in  
said aperture; and

a second locking section associated with said conductive contact to resist removal of said conductive securing member from said conductive contact by engaging said first locking section on said securing member.

17. A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 16, wherein said first locking section is located at the distal end of said conductive securing member.
18. A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 16, wherein said conductive securing member support section is larger than said aperture.
19. A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 16, wherein a washer is disposed between said conductive contact and said conductive securing member support section.
20. A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 19, wherein said washer is selected from the group consisting of flat washers and Belleville washers.
21. A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 16, wherein said conductive securing member is made of brass.
22. A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 16, wherein a boot assembly is disposed on said conductive contact.

23. A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 22, wherein  
said boot assembly has a boot cap adapted to cover said support section of said  
conductive securing member.
24. A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 23, wherein  
said boot cap has a circumferential groove on an inner wall thereof, and said support  
section of said conductive securing member has a circumferential recess adapted  
to receive said circumferential groove of said groove cap.
25. A terminal for an electrical conduit according to claim 22, wherein  
said boot assembly has an opening therethrough adapted to receive said conductive  
securing member.

33. An electrical connector, comprising:
  - a first electrical conduit assembly having a first conductive contact and a first  
aperture in said first conductive contact;
  - a first fastener rotatably received in said first aperture, said first fastener having a  
head member and a body portion, a part of said body portion being radially  
outwardly swaged into a substantially frustoconical configuration to prevent said  
first fastener from being accidentally removed from said first aperture; and
  - a second electrical conduit assembly having a second conductive contact, said second  
conductive conduct being adapted to threadably engage said first fastener.
34. An electrical connector according to claim 33, wherein

said first fastener has a threaded passageway extending from said head member to  
    said distal end of said body portion.

35. An electrical connector according to claim 34, wherein  
    a second fastener extends outwardly from said second conductive contact, and is  
    adapted to be received by said first fastener threaded passageway.
36. An electrical connector according to claim 33, wherein  
    a portion of said body portion of said first fastener is threaded.

## **EVIDENCE APPENDIX**

No evidence is being relied on in this appeal.

**RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX**

There are no other proceedings relating to this application or this appeal.